THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1112.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		5.
Favourite,		18.
Chriſtopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Induſtry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Laſs,		28.
Fame Salt,		10.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

COMMITTED to this Jail on the 26th April an old Negro Woman ſays her name is BECK or BETSEY, late the property of Mrs. Brown of Prince William that ſhe made her eſcape with her Huſband who is a Blackſmith ſome time before laſt Chriſtmas—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be dealt with according to Law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailer,

Williamſburg } June 1ſt, 1803. }

Recapitulation.—When we call to mind with what induſtry every trifling defect in the meaſures of the Waſhington Adminiſtration was hunted up and trumpeted forth with the breath of calumny and defamation; we are led to enquire, whence comes it, that the ſpirit of inveſtigation and cenſure has now forſaken thoſe, who were ſo noted for it before? Why do they no longer exerciſe the talent of detecting and expoſing error and impoſition, when ſo many more occaſions preſent themſelves? The fact is, theſe men employed ſuch means only to get power into their own hands, and having now gained their end, are guilty of the moſt flagrant miſdeeds in the management of our public concerns. Ready as they have been at exhibiting to the people a diſtorted view of the federal Adminiſtration, their want of information, their inexperience, imbecility and wickedneſs are ſo ſtrongly pourtrayed in ſo many glaring inſtances of miſconduct, that they can hardly have eſcaped the notice of the moſt inadvertant of our fellow-citizens. The following Traits of democracy can not too often be held up to the ſcorn and indignation of our readers.

Preſident Jefferſon ordered the fine of two hundred dollars which was impoſed on Callender for writing falſehoods againſt the federal Rulers, to be repaid to him, after the Marſhal had collected it and it had become public money.

He drew money from the public Treaſury for the repair of the French ſhip, Berceau, which had been captured by one of our ſhips of War and was to be delivered back according to the ſtipulation of a Treaty, concluded between this country and France.—In both theſe inſtances, he employed public money contrary to the letter and meaning of the Conſtitution, which he had ſworn to ſupport: that is, he drew it from the Treaſury without any appropriation made by law.

The preſent rulers have repealed the Judiciary ſyſtem, for no other reaſon in the world, but to get rid of federal officers, who held their appointments under it.—Here they violated the Conſtitution and deſtroyed the independence of the Judges, by ſubjecting them to the controul of the legiſlative power, merely to gratify their malice and hatred againſt men, who committed no other crime but thinking for themſelves.

The democrats in Congreſs have paſſed a law, putting two millions of dollars to the diſcretionary diſpoſition of Mr. Jefferſon and this they did with cloſed doors. They were either aſhamed to let the people know any thing of the paſſage of ſuch a law or afraid, that, if it got abroad into public notice without gradually paſſing through miniſterial ſtrainers, it would endanger their popularity; but what can we think of the inconſiſtency of ſuch men, when we recollect the clamour, which they formerly raiſed againſt the federal Congreſs for occaſionally debating in private?

Who can hear without indignation of the loſs ſuſtained by the people of the United States in the ſale of the Bank Stock, made by the Genevan Secretary? Our Preſident boaſted of the fullneſs of the Treaſury and yet at the ſame time, it was thought expedient by Mr. Gallatin, to diſpoſe of the Bank Stock, which yielded 8 per cent. in order to pay a debt for which we paid only 6 per cent. and to occaſion a loſs to the Nation to the amount of 152,000 dollars.

This ſame Genevan Secretary, in his report to Congreſs has left the ſum of 114,000 dollars unaccounted for, which his friend Mr. Randolph meant to get over by calling it *a trifling ſum.*

We might add inſtances of political perſecution, where the tried patriot of '76 was diſmiſſed from office to make room for a democratic minion, remarkable only for his violent oppoſition to the Federal Adminiſtration. We have ſeen Mr. Jefferſon rewarding the Calcutta pole man with a fat office and entertaining at his table a noted blaſphemer. All theſe things and more we have ſeen taking place.

[*Fred. Town Gar.*

The ſpotleſs character of Mr. Jefferſon.—The democrats ſtill talk of the character of Mr. Jefferſon, as blameleſs and unſpotted; although there have been ſo many glaring evidences adduced of his deviation from the ſtrait path of political and moral rectitude. This might incline one to believe, that theſe men have either loſt all diſcernment between virtue and vice or that their own characters are ſo ſtained and their moral ſenſe ſo depraved, that they diſregard the dictates of moral as well as revealed religion, in forming ideas on theſe ſubjects. Who, that has heard the ſtories of Mrs Walker and black Sally and how he underhandedly paid Callender for reviling the characters of Waſhington and Adams, can doubt one moment about the depravity of his heart and the looſeneſs of his morals? His enmity to the chriſtian religion is alſo evinced beyond a denial by his invitation, reception and attention to the noted blaſphemer, Tom Paine, and by ſeveral paſſages in his "Notes on Virginia." We well know, that Mirabeau, Robeſpierre, Marat, Danton, &c. the principal heroes in the revolutionary Drama of France, were both profligates and infidels. They ſpurned at the reſtraints, impoſed by a religion inſtituted by divine authority, and endeavoured to deſtroy that religion, both by political machinations and ſpeculative writings. After plunging ſuch depths in the ſink of impiety and corruption, the civil ordinances of human ſociety would ſurely no longer be reſpected by theſe miſcreants and have little or no effect in checking them in their diabolical deſigns.

It cannot be denied, but that Mr. Jefferſon is an admirer of the New Philoſophy, is infected with the abſurd principles of an impracticable democracy, is devoted to viſionary theory and fond of political innovation. The *multiplication of the human ſpecies*, to promote the *exertion of our energies* and to extend the *circle of human felicities* in the eſtimation of ſuch a ſpeculative ſtateſman, are paramount motives, which ſuſpend all conſiderations, whether of a ſocial, religious or civil nature. In fine, we can admit that the character of Mr. Jefferſon is ſpotleſs only in one ſenſe of the word, as a wit was heard to obſerve the other day; that *it is ſo black all over, that no ſpots can be diſcerned on it.*

(*Ibid.*)

FOREIGN NEWS,

From Engliſh papers, received at the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, per the Iris, from London.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 19.

CONSOLIDATION OF DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that his Majeſty's Speech of the 23d of November laſt, be now read. Entered as read.

He then moved, That this Houſe do, on Thurſday next, take into its conſideration ſo much of the ſaid ſpeech as alluded to the encouragement of trade and commerce in this realm.

General Gaſcoygne roſe to expreſs his ſurpriſe, notwithſtanding the long ſilence ſo tenaciouſly maintained by his Majeſty's Miniſters, previouſly to to the Recels notwithſtanding the general anxiety of the public mind, the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould now propoſe to bring forward a buſineſs, ſo materially intereſting to the trade and commerce of this country; without any communication whatever upon the important ſubject now ſo long pending with France, and about which he muſt know the mind of every man in this country was neceſſarily ſolicitous. The Right Hon. Gentleman muſt know, that on the ſubject he now propoſed to bring forward for diſcuſſion, a very general anxiety exiſted with the commercial intereſts of this country; he muſt be ſenſible alſo, of the forbearance of the Members of that houſe, who had taken a leading part on the ſubject, from preſſing forward any conſideration thereon, during the pendency of a negociation which involved the country in ſo much uncertainty on the ſubject of Peace or War: and he could not help ſaying, when he conſidered the very injurious ſtate into which the credit of the country was plunged, that his Majeſty's Miniſters incurred a high degree of culpability, by ſo long withholding all communication, and leaving the country in utter doubt and uncertainty on this ſubject: but he pledged himſelf not to ſuffer the ſubject now propoſed to go into a committee, without at leaſt taking the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it, unleſs ſome previous communication was made by his Majeſty's Miniſters, which would enable the Houſe to meet the queſtion with ſome more competent degree of knowledge than they now could have.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer notwithſtanding the ſolicitude expreſſed by the Hon. Gentleman, he hoped the Houſe would, under any circumſtances, be diſpoſed to entetain a queſtion, having for its object the accommodation of the Merchants of Great Britain, in the facilitation & furtherance of their buſineſs, and the more effectually collecting the revenues of the country. Such was the object of the propoſition he meant to bring forward; a propoſition totally diſtinct in its objects from that alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman (import and export duties,)—He could aſſure the Hon. Gentleman, and the Houſe, that the delay of communication on the important ſubject of the pending negociation as well before the Recels as now, was wholly involuntary on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſters.—He ſincerely wiſhed the he were now enabled to gratify the Houſe by making a communication.—No man felt more ſolicitous than he did on that head; and inſtead of the word *culpability*, as imputable to him and his colleagues, the Honourable Member would have much more properly adopted the word *reſponſibility*. He felt that they owed to the Houſe and the country a heavy reſponſibility, and he could aſſure both, that no effort was omitted, on the part of Miniſters, to ſhorten the duration of that anxiety, which he knew the commercial intereſt, and the mind of the public muſt neceſſarily ſuſtain on a topic ſo ardnous; but though he would not be underſtood to pledge himſelf to the point, yet *he hoped, within a very few days, to be enabled to make ſome communication to the Houſe on that important ſubject.* With reſpect to the propoſition he had at preſent in view, he wiſhed merely to appriſe the Houſe, that if they ſhould agree to the motion for a committee, he ſhould on Thurſday next, in that Committee, ſubmit a motion for conſolidating the different duties upon certain merchandizes, and for ſimplifying and facilitating the collection thereof.

Mr. Francis obſerved, that nothing which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman had removed from his mind that neceſſity (in which he concurred with the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one) of ſome definitive communicaion, as to the actual probability of peace or war, before the Houſe conld properly proceed to the diſcuſſion of any queſtion materially connected with the commercial intereſts of this country.

The queſtion was then put on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and agreed to. Adjourned.

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LONDON, April 10.

FATAL DUEL.—On Wedneſday morning col. Montgomery, followed by a Newfoundland dog, took a ride in Hyde Park, where, unfortunately, his dog quarrelled and fought with a dog belonging to captain Macnamara. Each gentleman defending his reſpective dog, words of ſuch import enſued, that a meeting was appointed. The place of rendezvous was agreed to be Primroſe Hill; and about five o'clock, juſt in the valley under the hill, appeared col. Montgomery, attended by major Kier, and captain Macnamara attended by another gentleman. The ground meaſured was fourteen paces; Colonel Montgomery received a ball in his right breaſt, and fell! Captain Macnamara was wounded in the groin, but able to walk to a coach which was waiting for him. At the report of the piſtols, Mr. Harding, of St. James's ſtreet, who accidentlly happened to be there, ran to the ſpot, with the greateſt humanity aſſiſted in carrying the colonel to his coach which drove to Chalk Farm, where Mr. Heaveſide immediately, but too late, attended. Col. Montgomery is dead, and falls a lamentable inſtance of that pernicious cuſtom which renders an human life liable to be ſacrificed in a perſonal quarrel. Both the gentlemen, we underſtood, were officers in the guards.

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THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—On the evening of Thurſday laſt a Coroner's Jury was aſſembled at the Chalk Farm Tavern, to view the body of the late Colonel Montogomery. In conſequence of the abſence of material witneſſes, the full enquiry into the buſineſs was poſtponed till Friday night, when the Jury met at the Southampton Arms public houſe, at the further end of Pancraſs. Surgeon Heaveſide ſtated that he ſaw the duel; and that when Montgomery fell, he ran up, and ſaw that the ball had paſſed between the 6th and 7th ribs, which were broken; and he afterwards extracted it from the left ſhoulder-blade. He had no doubt but the death was occaſioned by the piſtol ſhot. Lord Burghurſt, Mr. S. Sloane, of Jermyn ſtreet, Mr. Sloaue, Mr. Macnamara, nephew of Captain Macnamara: who were all preſent in Hyde Parke, on Wedneſday, when the diſpute took place, in conſequence of the dogs having began to fight; gave nearly the following account of the affair. Col. Montogomery's dog being the larger and ſtronger of the two, appeared to have the advantage of the other; on which Captain Macnamara deſired Colonel Montgomery to call his dog off. Colonel Montogomery made no anſwer to this requeſt, but immediately after ſaid, he would knock Captain Macnamara's dog down, if he ſhould hurt his dog. Captain Macnamara replied—"Sir, if you knock my dog down, you muſt knock me down alſo." Colonel Montogomery ſaid—"Why did you not diſmount your horſe and take your dog away? Captain Macnamara ſaid—"I am an officer in His Majeſty's navy, and unaccuſtomed to ſuch arrogant language." Colonel Montogomery rejoined—"Sir, if you conceve yourſelf injured, you know where I live." At the ſame time he gave Captain Macnamara his addreſs, adding, "You ought to take care of your dog." Captain Macnamara replied—"I ſhall do that without your permiſſion." He then rode on, and Colonel Montogomery followed at ſome diſtance behind. It appeared, that immediately after this, Captain Barry of the navy, who was riding along with Captain Macnamara, was ſent by the latter to Colonel Montogomery, to inform him, that Captain M. was ready to meet him. Captain B. immediately returned, and informed Captain Macnamara that the Colonel had appointed to decide the diſpute in two hours; that he would meet at Primroſe Hill with two piſtols, the only weapons that gentlemen made uſe of. It alſo appeared that Colonel Montogomery had ſent for Sir William Kier to be his ſecond. On the arrival of the parties at Primroſe Hill, Captain Barry interfered, and told Col. Montogomery that he might apologiſe to Capt. Macnamara. Sir William Kier made ſome anſwer, which was rejected by the Colonel, and Sir William proceeded to mark the ground. Each of the parties then took a piſtol, and at the diſtance of twelve paces fired at the ſame time. Colonel Montogomery appeared to have taken two aims before he fired. He fell at the moment of the fire. Captain Macnamara appeared to be very anxious to know if any danger had happened to his antagoniſt. It is ſtated that his paſſion cooled when the duel took place; and evidence was brought to prove that no previous malice exiſted between the parties. The whole of the evidence being gone through, Mr. Hodgſon, the coroner, told the jury it appeared that the deceaſed had given the firſt affront: and that the delivery of his addreſs in the park amounted to a challenge. If the Jury ſhould be of this opinion, he ſaid they muſt find a verdict only of manſlaughter, the parties having acted under the influence of paſſion, and without any previous malice. The jury, after about five minutes deliberation, accordingly brought in a verdict of Manſlaughter. The inqueſt was not over until half paſt twelve.

In conſequence of this unfortunate duel, Sir Richard Ford cauſed Captain Macnamara to be put under arreſt of the civil power: but he was unable to be removed, he is at preſent permitted to remain in his apartments.

Colonel Montogomery was the ſon of Sir William Montogomery, Bart. of Dublin, who was alſo father of the late Mrs. Gardiner, mother of the preſent Lord Mountjoy, the late Mrs. Bereſford, and the preſent Marchioneſs Townſend. Thoſe Ladies, from their beauties and accompliſhments, were called the graces. Sir William married ſecondly a Miſs Evatt, a lady not more remarkable for beauty than amiableneſs of diſpoſition. Mrs. Byng, Colonel Montgomery, and Mrs. Regnell, of caſtle Reynell, were by this ſecond marriage.

The diſaſtrous and melancholy news of the death of Lord Montogomery, late Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, and uncle to the late unfortunate Colonel Montogmery, only arrived in town by expreſs at the Marquis of Townſhend's a few hours before the arrival of the unhappy tidings of the death of Colonel Monigomery at Chalk Farm.

The remains of the unfortunate Col. Montgomery were interred yeſterday morning about nine o'clock, in a vault in St. James's Church. Only one mourning carriage attended, in which were three of his particular friends. Colonel Kier ſet off for France immediately after the duel took place. Sir William Kier fought a duel in Ireland about four years ago, in which he received a ſhot in his left arm. The wound which it occaſion ed, through neglect, turned to a mortification, and Sir William was under the neceſſity of having it amputated while ſerving in Ireland. A ſhort time afterwards, in the rebellion, a ſhot from a cannon hit the ſleeve of his coat, which muſt inevitably have taken off his arm, had he not previouſly loſt it. He has often, on relating the affair, remarked with pleaſantry, that it was fortunate in having been beforehand with the ſhot.

On Friday, Lord Nelſon ſpent about three quarters of an hour with Captain Macnamara; and in the courſe of the day a great number of naval and military officers called at the hotel and left their cards.

The following Bulletin of Captain Macnamara's health was yeſterday left at Blake's hotel, Jermyn ſtreet:—"Captain Macnamara in every reſpect is going on as well as yeſterday. J. Heaviſide."

Captain Macnamara is a naval officer, who has much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in two or three actions, as commander of the Cerebus frigate He ſerved long on the Cork ſtation, and laſtly in the Weſt Indies, from whence he lately returned; and his ſhip was about two months ago paid off Chatham. We believe he was on the eve of marriage to a young lady from Cork, with a fortune of 10,000l. He is about 36 years of age: a ſtrong, bold, and active man. He has fought two or three duels before, and was remarkable at Cork for keeping the turbulent in awe.

Some perſon thinking that, in a late inſtance, it was the firſt time a Dog was the cauſe of a quarrel, a correſpondent deſires it to be known, that in the 22d year of King James, there was a caſe where one Clement having promiſed to give Sir Charles Blunt a *dog*, which he afterwards refuſed; Sir Charles went to his houſe, and was reſiſted an entrance; whereupon the Knight killed him with his ſword, was held by Mr. Juſtice Doderidge to be murder.

APRIL 22.—Our readers will recollect with what caution we viewed the declaration of the Miniſter on Tueſday, in the Houſe of commons, and which our contemporaries have generally conſidered as an intimation that the diſpute with France was nearly terminated. It may be ſo, but certainly the words of the miniſter did not warrant the conſtruction generally put upon them, and the Public will ſee by what paſſed in the houſe of commons laſt night, that Mr. Addington denies having even intended to hint what the nature of the promiſed communication would be, and ſays expreſsly that he could not, becauſe he did not then know himſelf.

The effect of this explanation has been to depreſs the Stocks a little, and if ſomething more pacific than has yet been made public does not tranſpire they will probably be much lower in a ſhort time. The three per cents. at one o'clock, were at 66 1-4 for the May Account and at 64 2 8 for Money, and were ſtill looking downward.

In the Houſe of the 21ſt April, Mr. Addington ſaid it was true, he had ſaid, that he *entertained hopes of being enabled to make ſome communication on the ſubject of the pending Negociation within a few days*; but, at the ſame time, he had diſtinctly ſaid, that he would not *commit*, nor *pledge* himſelf on that point, becauſe he would not endanger the public intereſt by a precipitate communication.—In ſome places it was ſaid, and he knew that the endeavours had been ſtudiouſly made to have believed, that he had pledged himſelf alſo to a *ſatisfactory* communication; but he poſitively denied having made uſe of any ſuch expreſſion as to the nature of the communication; for he not only did not uſe the word, but he was not enabled to do it.

General Victor, Captain-General of Louiſiana, when informed that part of the Engliſh ſquadron ſtationed at the mouth of the Meuſe, were reconnoitring the armaments now in Texel, went to examine the ſtate of things that Helvoetſluys. The French armament for Louiſiana will go down the Meuſe, that it may not remain expoſed in a road that is almoſt open, on the event of a war with England.

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GREENOCK, April 8.

For the information of the trade, we have taken the following extract from a Letter, from the Board of Cuſtoms, reſpecting veſſels liable to quarantine.—"The number and denominations of the packages, muſt be inſerted in the declarations in future, otherwiſe no regard will be paid to them."

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	33*s Cash.*
Wheat,	8*s do.*
Flour Fine,	27*s do.*
Do. Sup.	30*s do.*
Corn	12*s do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*6d do.*
Bacon,	8*d do.*

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Eagle, Morris,	New-York.
	Alphia, Cleveland,	Norfolk.
	Cherub, Dawes,	Do.
	Nancy, Bates,	Charleston.
	Hannah, Butler,	Baltimore.
	Nancy, Hawkins,	Philadelphia.
	Farmer, Boyd,	Norfolk.
	Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
Brig	Suckey, Sherburn,	Norfolk.
Sloop	H. Return, Jackson,	Petersburg.
	Nonparell, Bennett,	Norfolk.
	Unity, Barrett,	Philadelphia.
	Deborah, Hathway,	New-York.

—CLEARED—

Ship	Bridget, Thomas,	Cork.
Sch.	Molly, Travers,	Boston.
	Nancy, Block,	Norfolk.
	W. Return, Travis,	New-York.
	Federalist, Creighton,	Do.
Sloop	Jenney, Jameson,	New-York.

THE CABAL.

Mr. Jefferson, it seems, has four chosen friends, who aid him in his schemes and plans of government. They are as follow:

ALBERT GALLATIN, the father of the Pennsylvania insurrection, &c. He is accused of having been an incendiary in his own native country, from which he is said to be a fugitive.

THOMAS PAINE.—He is also a fugitive from his native country, for seditious writings and practices, and is the avowed author of a book written for the purpose of abolishing Christianity and all religious ties.

WILLIAM DUANE.—He is a fugitive from all countries and all places, where he has resided, until he found an asylum in Philadelphia under the patronage of Mr. Jefferson, and the banners of the Aurora.

JAMES CHEATHAM—another runaway from England, who is accused of crimes too enormous to be repeated, and who seems at this time to be sinking in the arms of ruin and misery.

How long will the *virtuous and immaculate Madison* reconcile to his sense of moral rectitude, and to real duty, to countenance by his name and his talents, a system which is composed of such characters? What a group! The figures in this drama are exactly five—the same number which the demoralizers and atheists in France adopted for their directory. It is to these five that America owes much of her present discontent. It is to them, or to such of them, that Pennsylvania owes the prevalence of a demoralizing system, which Gov. M'Kean, though the idol of democracy, has been obliged to oppose. M'Kean has saved, at least for one year, the laws, and consequently every thing which is worth having, in Pennsylvania. There is no doubt that he will persevere—he adds firmness to intelligence. There is as little doubt that he will be attacked, without mercy, and without measure, by the Duanites and Gallatinites of that ill-fated & deluded country. Already has the Aurora opened its batteries of defamation and abuse. Already the *high priest* of anarchy has crossed the Rubicon. Already has he invited the friends of freedom to rally and make a common cause. The tocsin is sounded for the next election. While this is commencing in Pennsylvania—while the ruling party is about to split, and appear in open hostility with itself, Cheatham is sinking into the depths of destruction. In the mean time, Virginia, awakened as from a dream, has discovered the tremendous precipice, and has made a pause! The bandage is not only untied, but is cast away. She seeks, and she has discovered, that delusion and credulity had almost led her to destruction. She will save herself, and recollect, that to preserve liberty and free government, it is necessary to preserve religion, morality, virtue and laws.

Extract of a letter from Greenbrier.

"Since my last, our congressional election came on. Col. Moore, the Goliah of the democrats in our district, (and for whose use the district was probably formed) was the candidate on their part; Major Thomas Lewis, whom the president dismissed from an Indian agency, after having distinguished himself in the wars, and having been the aid of the late gen. Wayne, was the other. Moore, with the most unpardonable insolence, insultingly told us the evening before the election, that *he cared not* how we voted, and that *he would* represent the district—meaning, as I suppose, that his party would give him the preference, without the leave of the sovereign people. The old cry of "no taxes" would not do here; it had no friends.

"We tender our very sincere respects to our fellow citizens of the counties of Accomack and Northampton. They, like us, preserve the true republican Washington system, uncorrupted by the intrigues of democracy. And we consider it to be very remarkable, that the two extremes of the state should remain firm and unpolluted, while the middle grounds are all deeply infected with the principles of jacobinism."

Although we join with the writer in rejoicing that there are some parts of the state which preserve the true principles of rational government, we cannot agree with him in the opinion, that all those, or that the generality of those in the interior of the state will differ with us in opinion, are infected with jacobinism.—We are fully persuaded that the aberations of a very great portion of our fellow citizens has proceeded from misrepresentations. We know it, and have taken a good deal of pains to shew that the people are misled, by giving their confidence to a few individuals, whose interest or ambition have induced them to adopt this disgraceful method of obtaining power and popularity. The success of federalism over democracy, in the district which borders upon the seat of government, shews that democracy must be on the decline, as it has been defeated where the people had the most and best means of obtaining information.

Repeated accounts which we receive from different quarters, satisfy us that true genuine federal republicanism is gaining ground in this state; and we have no doubt, that this opinion will be verified, at the next election, if the federalists will turn out and vote. All that we think necessary is, to let the people have a fair representation of facts.

☞ *A REQUEST.*

We shall be thankful to any of our friends, who will send us a copy of the Resolutions of the Insurgents in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, when *Gallatin* was secretary of the meeting. We have seen them frequently, but at present cannot procure them.

—ERRATA—

In the piece signed *Federalist*, published in last Saturday's Gazette, 22d line from the beginning, for "concerning the sale of the objects"—read "concerning the objects."

In the note, immediately under the signature, for "2,000,000 dollars"—read "200,000 dollars."

The foregoing piece should have been numbered '10' instead of "11."

Under the Richmond head, in the editorial remarks *concerning New-Orleans, Algernon Sydney, Madison, &c.* 2d paragraph, 7th line, in several papers, for "1779"—read "1799."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(N°. XI.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

ALL that has been said shews, that there is an intimate connexion between the sale of the bank stock, and the agency of the sinking fund. Gallatin is not only the most prominent character in each of these important circumstances, but seems to have acted exclusively in them. Many of the preceding remarks have an united application. It was not possible, nor was it necessary, to keep clear of the one, while we were condemning the other. The loss upon the sale of the stock has been established beyond contradiction. Mr. Stratton's letter was relied upon as a substantial auxiliary. I shall now proceed with a further extract from the same letter, which relates to Gallatin's report. It seems from this, that the loss upon the sale of the stock is not the only one. Mr. Stratton's letter complains of others. He asserts that 114,941 dollars 1 cent are not accounted for. The reader is referred to the letter itself, which is as follows:—

MR. STRATTON'S LETTER—CONTINUED.

"By the report of the commissioners it appears, that the board received from the treasury during the year 1802, including the sum which had been remitted to Holland in 1801, and remained unapplied at the close of that year, the sum of 10,298,390 dollars 88 cents: the magnitude of this sum impresses on the mind the importance of the trust which has been confided to the commissioners, and the necessity of examining with circumspection their account of its application to the debt; it likewise leads us to expect in their annual report, a clear and satisfactory account of every step which had been taken, and of every sum which had passed through the hands of the acting officer of the board. The accounts, however, which have been rendered, I am compelled to say, have not been satisfactory.

"As I have already noticed, it appears by the report that they received in 1802, 10,298,390 dollars 88 cents—they have rendered an account only of the application of the following sums:

	Dollars.	Cts.
"For interest of debt 1 year,	4,065,738	47
"Payment to the bank and instalment of foreign debt,	2,634,000	
"Reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stock,	1,117,869	
"Total,	7,817,607	47
"Unaccounted for,	2,480,783	41
	10,298,390	88

"It is true that the commissioners say in their report, that they have made remittances to Holland to meet the instalments of the Dutch debt, which will fall due in 1803, and which they estimate at 5,914,696 guilders and 10 stivers, equal to 2,365,842 dollars 40 cents; but it is to be remarked, even admitting this estimate, there will still remain a deficit of 114,941 dollars 1 cent; wholly unaccounted for. An account, however, of the actual disbursements of money can never be satisfactory which is rendered only on estimates. If this amount in guilders has in fact been remitted to Holland, the precise sum would certainly appear on the books of the commissioners. If any part of it was remaining in the hands of the agents, those sums would likewise appear, and nothing could be fairly left to estimate in the transaction. Why the important account of the application of the public wealth has been rendered in such vague and uncertain terms, I can neither explain or conjecture.

"On examining the particular items of the account of the commissioners, I have found them in several instances as little satisfactory as the general account which I have already mentioned. By this account it appears that there was drawn from the treasury in 1802,—4,816,724 dollars 61 cents, to discharge the reimbursement and interest of the domestic debt, whereas it will be seen from the account of the debt transmitted to congress during the last and present year, that 4,751,103 dollars 67 cents was payable in 1802, leaving a sum of 65,620 dollars 94 cents, taken from the treasury beyond what was necessary for that object. The commissioners have likewise charged 4,065,738 dollars 47 cents for the interest of one year on the whole public debt, whereas the interest, as appears by the report of the secretary of the treasury, amounted in the same year to the following sums—viz:

	Dollars.	Cts.
"Interest on domestic debt,	3,470,239	75
"On the foreign debt,	476,931	
"Aggregate,	3,947,190	75

"So that there has been charged in this item 118,547 dollars 72 cents more than was actually due, if the other accounts are correct to the public creditors.

"I will likewise mention one other circumstance which appears in the report, and which is equally extraordinary. By the law of the last session, intitled "an act to provide for the redemption of the whole of the public debt," the commissioners were authorised to receive annually from the sinking fund, and from the revenue from impost and tonnage, the sum of 7,300,000 dollars, and were expressly required to apply the whole of this fund in each year to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt. This money was received by the commissioners during the last year, but by their own account they have applied only 6,520,007 dollars 47 cents from this fund to the actual payment of principal and interest of the debt. If a law which has been the boast of the administration has been so badly executed, even in the first year of its existence, we cannot expect much effect from its future operations."

Much credit is due to Mr. Stratton for the plain candid and perspicuous manner in which he has written. There is something in the stile which carries with it the self-evidence of truth. I confess that it has had such influence with me, that, as a fellow citizen, I think proper in this way to pay a small tribute of thanks to the writer.

With respect to the charge against Mr. Gallatin of having rendered no satisfactory account of 114,941 dollars 1 cent; or the charge of dealing in estimated sums in preference to an actual arithmetical account, it is not necessary for me to say more than than I have so often in various ways repeated. He is too strong in popularity, and too necessary a machine for those who are at the helm of public affairs to be easily overthrown. As time passes away, when conspicuous intriguers have either retired, expired or have failed to bind down the understandings of their fellow citizens, with the chains of delusion, and by the tales of misrepresentation, the fortifications which at present defend this man will sink also; until at length the opinions which I have urged will become general; the public voice will resound with indignation and revenge; and thousands who are now most forward in his applause, will be equally ready to pronounce their displeasure and condemnation.

The reader will perceive, that while I have been considering the sale of the bank stock, I have proceeded into the very middle of other subjects. These are, the conduct of the agents of the sinking fund, in disposing of the money, and the report of Mr. Gallatin to congress concerning those important and mysterious transactions.

But before I proceed to any thing concerning the far famed report of Mr. Gallatin, which Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer, has proclaimed as the master-piece of human wisdom and individual industry; which he said contained 32 pages of folio; which he also said was prepared and written in 9 hours: I say, before I write a line concerning that report, it is necessary to see what Mr. Bayard says in his calculations of loss in the sale of the bank stock, so that the people may understand the extent of the imposition as to this transaction, before their indignation is roused against the same persons, though in another shape, for the unintelligible account which is given of the public money.

Mr. Bayard's speech, which has been published at full length, and may be seen in the Examiner of April 27th, very fully unfolds the first of these subjects. It shews that the prices of bank stock at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia had been detailed from April 14th to July 24th. It appears that they varied from 150 to 155, except once—it is stated to have been in New-York at 149. These variations proceeded, no doubt, from the fluctuations of floating capital which was in the hands of money dealers. Mr. Bayard has predicated his statements upon the price of 150—as follows:

2220 shares at 150	1,332,000	
2 dividends at 32 dollars per share,	75,180	
	1,407,180	
The sale was made for	1,287,000	
Loss to the United States,	119,880	
2½ per cent premium allowed Mr. Baring for remitting bills,	32,190	
	152,070	

All persons who are conversant in large money transactions know that a great deal is saved or lost by the prudence or imprudence of the negociators. What has been said shews that bank stock was as high as 155 in the market for ready money. The general desire which opulent men have to possess this kind of property is such, that if Gallatin's intention of selling the 2220 shares had been known, allowing purchasers to have them upon contracts to pay the amount in Amsterdam, within twelve months, reserving a security upon the shares, I have no doubt that 160 per cent. might have been obtained for each share, which would have been 20 dollars more than the reputed market of 155—40 dollars more than Mr. Bayard has allowed in his estimate—and 60 dollars more than Mr. Gallatin *has accounted* for in his statement. If we confine ourselves to the reputed market, it will add to Mr. Bayard's estimate 20 dollars upon 2220 shares, 44,400

If we compute at 160 per cent. it will increase the sum as much more,	44,400
	88,800
Add to this the foregoing calculation,	152,070
Dollars,	240,870

The idle story, concerning the difficulty of getting good bills of exchange, will be opposed to all this, and that it was safer and wiser to give away this immense sum of money to Mr. Baring than to encounter that risque. To this there may be many answers. One is, that the Manhattan Bank offered to remit the whole at 43 cents the guilder, which would have been 64,380 dollars more than was allowed to Mr. Baring: but it must be remembered that the directors of that Bank would not undertake any thing so wide of their business without a great and certain profit: it is therefore reasonable to presume, that they considered the 64,380 dollars as profit. Another answer is, that the money might have been shipt in the public vessels at an insurance of 1½ per cent. If the stories concerning the surplus millions of dollars were true, it would be more proper to ship hard money to Holland than to incur such loss and disgrace in the mode of remitting.

When Mr. Pickering remitted money to Holland for the same purpose, he contrived to gain more than 14,000 dollars; and I am of opinion, if the management of this transaction had been in his hands, he would have gained much more. The public agents had the right of reloaning the money which was due in Holland, and there is no doubt if they had left no alternative between paying it in hard cash in Amsterdam, or submitting to a new loan, that Dutch prudence would have yielded to the re-loan even at 4 per cent.

In every way in which the subject can be considered, it is evident that the United States are great losers; and yet the people are prevailed upon to believe, that the agents in the transaction are the *greatest, wisest* and *best* politicians who ever were at the helm of public affairs.

FEDERALIST.

A few Queries for Mr. Gallatin.—We are fully aware that there is in itself a violation of decorum in an individuals's undertaking to call upon an officer of the government to render to the public an account of his official conduct; but it is reduced to a lamentable certainty, that the federalists will, sometimes, find themselves driven to make use of the weapons furnished by their enemies, though they would otherwise have scrupuously avoid resorting to such means of maintaining the contest. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, must in some cases be their motto; provided, however, that it is never carried to the length of the democratic axiom, that the *end will justify the means.*

It is not unknown to any man in the United States that Mr. Gallatin occupied himself for years in framing the most malignant criticisms on the conduct of his predecessors, and that he was incessantly busy from the moment he first reared his baleful head in our councils till he came into power, in torturing his faculties to fasten upon them charges if possible, and if not, suspicions the most odious.

This is now mentioned by way of apology, not for imitating his own conduct to this latitude, for that would admit of no apology, but by way of justification for deviating so far from what we have been accustomed to consider the strict bounds of propriety, as to present him in this public manner with some queries just received from a distant correspondent, implicating the expedient at least, of some of his official conduct.

1st. Whether he has not advanced out of the public Treasury, money to a large amount to Mr. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, in anticipation of bills drawn by the House in which Mr. Smith is concerned?

2d. What are the terms on which this money has been advanced.

Lastly. What security has the Secretary taken of Mr. Smith, for the repayment of this money in Holland or elsewhere, besides his own personal security?

N. Y. Herald.

From Havanna, April 27.

"The Marquis de Montalvo sailed yesterday for New-Orleans, to deliver up Louisiana to the Great Nation, which has an agent here buying up *Blood Hounds* to hunt the poor negroes in St. Domingo." [*Bos. Centinel.*

Vermont Federal Representative.

The votes in thirty-seven towns of the North Western district have been received—they give General CHITTENDEN, the federal candidate, 1929 votes, Mr. HAY, the democratic candidate, 1400.—There were only 31 scattering votes. Mr. Marsh, the other federal candidate, much to his honor, declined being considered a candidate, rather than to divide the federal votes.

Of the New Hamshire Senators, whose names were given in our last, a majority are decided federal republicans. Mr Atkinson, the federal candidate for the 5th district, having lately been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, the other candidate, a democrat, from that circumstance, will be elected. The Senate will then be composed of seven federal and five democrats.

Cibid.

A Proclamation, to be in force six months from the date, was issued at Jamaica on the 8th April.

It directs that no person not a natural born subject of the King of Great Britain, arriving at any port of the island of Jamaica, from any island or colony in the West Indies, belonging to or in possession of any foreign European pow-

er, shall land, except in the city of Kingston, and under certain regulations.

A person is to be appointed to board all such vessels, and to examine the master, &c. relative to the description of the passengers and crew: and if the vessel contains any person of the above description he must not land without permission in writing from the police officer of Kingston, after some freeholder has entered into 500l. security for his peaceable behaviour and good conduct.

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Extract of a letter from the Rev. John Smith, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated Point Coupee, March 23, 1803.

"You no doubt have received the account of old Sam Mason's arrest, with three or four of his sons, four other villains, a woman and three children about thirty miles below New-Madrid, by Captain M'Coy, the King's interpreter and a small party. Captain M'Coy has since taken them to New-Orleans in irons, but as no crime could be charged upon them as being committed in the Spanish Government, the governor general ordered them to be taken to Natchez and delivered to our government. The day before yesterday, as they were passing this place the mast of their vessel broke, part of the men were sent on shore to make a new one, and the rest were left to guard the prisoners. In a short time they threw off their irons, seized the guns belonging to the boat and fired upon the guard.—Captain M'Coy hearing the alarm ran out of the cabin, old Mason instantly shot him through the breast and shoulder; he with the determined bravery of a soldier, though scarcely able to stand shot him through the head. Mason fell and rose, fell and rose again, and although in a gore of blood, one of his party having shot a spaniard's arm to pieces, he drove off M'Coy's party and kept possession of the boat till evening, when, discovering a superior force they left the boat, the women and children with great precipitation. There is a party of Creoles after them, and it is supposed they will succeed in taking them. The commandant at this place has offered one thousand dollars for taking old Mason dead or alive. They will be pursued with the utmost diligence by a set of determined fellows."

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Gallatin and Mathew Lyon.—Mathew Lyon, the famous Knight of the Wooden Sword, and of Spitting memory, is agent of the United States for furnishing supplies to the army. A bill drawn by him on the Treasury of the United States was lately forwarded to this place to be presented for acceptance, or payment, if it could be had. The bill was drawn in February last, and the money was not due from the United States until October next. The bill was presented, and paid immediately, though the credit of the United States or of the Drawer would not have been injured by delay, because it was mentioned by Matthew when he sold the bill, that the money was not due from the United States till October.—We have been thus particular in this transaction, not from any great importance attached to it, but to contrast it with the fate of another bill drawn under very different circumstances.

Mr. Steele, the late Secretary for the Missippi Territory, drew on the Treasury of the United States for money which was due to him, under an act of Congress, for services performed in collecting the direct tax. When the bill was presented to Mr. Gallatin, he acknowledged the money to be due, but would not pay the bill until all the returns under the direct tax had come in, and the accounts settled. This was in November 1801—In this situation the bill lay unpaid until the accounts were settled, which was near fourteen months after it was first presented, when the holder called again on Mr. Gallatin for payment. To his unspeakable astonishment, the bill could not be paid, because—hear the Genevan—because all the money due for these services was not drawn for at the same time.* The bills presented were therefore protested, and returned to the drawers, the fair and honest creditors of the United States, who are subjected to all the expences and damages of a protested bill, besides the long delay of payment.—The baseness of this transaction can only be fully understood by comparing it with the one first detailed, and seriously reflecting on the consequences which *must* and *might* result from it. In the first, we see a man despised by every person of character in the United States made the agent of government, and such anxiety shewn to render him service and to honour his drafts, that they are paid many months before they are due. On the other hand, we see a faithful and good officer, universally respected and esteemed, drawing upon the Treasury for money *acknowledged* to be due him—The Secretary, instead of paying it, puts it off on frivolous pretexts for more than a year, and then subjects the drawer to very great expence, trouble and delay, which might have been avoided, by stating the objections at first. The damages occasioned by the protest are regulated by the different states—In few are they less and in some more than 15 per centum on the whole amount, besides interest, costs and charges. A pretty little sum for an American to pay for the whim or caprice of an insolent foreigner.

We are not yet acquainted with Mr. Steele's circumstances; but let us put a very natural supposition, and a very common case—Suppose Mr. Steele, being employed by the government, had neglected all other business, depending solely on his official emoluments to support his family—relying on the promptitude of government to pay its debts, he enters into engagements on the credit of his public bills, to provide for the future support of his family—most of his fortune, and all his credit, rest on these bills—they are forwarded—when presented at the Treasury such an answer is given, as to keep alive hope, and to support credit. After several months delay and anxious expectation, the bills are suddenly protested, the unfortunate, though fair creditor, relying on the faith of government, is irretrievably ruined, and himself and family reduced to beggary.

It may be answered, perhaps, that in the present instance, the consequences will not be as injurious as expressed—Of this we cannot certainly speak—but every person will allow, that there are thousands on whom such conduct would operate as fatally as above described; and towards any person it would be in the highest degree unjust.

Such, Americans, are the glorious effects of placing imported patriots at the head of your affairs. The dregs and outcasts of every foreign nation; are received with open arms, nourished and supported by our government, whilst those foreigners, whose residence is really beneficial, and native Americans, are spurned with indignation by our rulers, and ruined by reliance on the faith and honour of government. Such are the men selected by the chief magistrate to conduct your affairs; not because they are better qualified, but because they feel none of those sympathetic emotions, none of those unphilosophical weaknesses, which arise from being children of one common country, and from those tender endearments and early associations, which form the strongest cement to society, the firmest foundation of government, and the most fruitful source of friendship and patriotism. The man who fanned the flame that threatened to conflagrate our country, could not be supposed very warmly attached to its prosperity or happiness—Nor should we look for nobleness or generosity from him who could lead those deluded by his artifice and sophistry to the brink of destruction, and upon the least appearance of danger, leave them a sacrifice to his turbulence and ambition.

When a man is appointed to office, who, tho' a stranger among us, commenced his public career by an avowed hostility to our laws, and by countenancing and persuading an opposition to our government—who threatened infamy and destruction to those officers who dared to perform their duty—when such a man is placed as the second officer under the the President, what can we expect, but contempt of our laws, and insult to our citizens?

Wash. Fed.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

It has been published several times that Great Britain prevents the expedition of France to Louisiana. Has Mr. Jefferson made any treaty with the former power and stipulated for that purpose? It is believed not. But Britain is extremely wakeful to the ambitious projects of France, and to her own safety. The United States are not indebted for their preservation to any foresight, wisdom, or firmness in the administration; for the reverse of all this has been the case.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rio Buono, Jamaica, dated 21st April, to his friends in this city.

"By undoubted information from the North side of the Island, markets are supplied with every kind of provisions for above a year, and salted provisions can be purchased at Kingston for 10 per cent. less than I gave for my cargo at New-York. The droggers are running into all the outports from Kingston, and selling at any price they can get at a credit of six months, to prevent the provisions spoiling in store. The crops of sugar are less than they have been for a number of years, and consequently the rum crops must fail in proportion." The letter adds, that it has rained incessantly since the 11th inst. in consequence of which it begins to be sickly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

From New Orleans.

It has repeatedly been stated in the Federal prints, that the act of occluding the port of New-Orleans, was attended with circumstances which warranted the suspicion of its being the authorised and premeditated measure either of Spain or France. This opinion, because it was in opposition to that of Mr. Jefferson, (who by the bye, appears not to have known more on the subject than the most uninformed citizen,) has been treated by the democratic scribblers with unexampled asperity and abuse. It would seem by their conduct on this occasion particularly, that the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson is to gospelize every the most absurd conjecture; and that the individual who doubts the infallibility of his judgment, is liable to all the pains and penalties of political infidelity.—We however, continue to retain the opinion which we first formed on this subject; and every day's information furnishes us with additional reasons for persisting in it. We shall not say that we should be mortified at eventually finding the reverse to be the fact: But until something more than mere Presidential dogma, and hand kissing assertions are produced, we must persevere in a wicked want of faith.

We have received verbal information from New-Orleans, as late as the 29th of last month. On the 23d there arrived at that place a Courier from Old Sbain. It was sanguinely expected there, by the Americans, that this vessel was the bearer of some satisfactory explanatory on the subject of the right of deposit.—Unfortunately however, when the contents of her advices were known, it appeared, that the intendant had indeed received answers to his first dispatches forwarded soon after the occlusion of the port; BUT THAT THESE ANSWERS WERE UNACCOMPANIED BY ANY ORDERS OR EXPLATION ON THE SUBJECT!!! This silence on a matter which involved the good faith, and consequent tranquility of the Court of Spain, could not be construed into any thing less than a tacit approbation of the conduct of the intendant: and so it wae generally understood at New-Orleans. Our informant is further of opinion, from an intimate acquaintance with the character and principles of Mr. Morales, the Intendant, that he would not hazard his reputation by committing an act of this magnitude without he were well assured of the support of his government. Indeed circumstances were daily disclosing at New-Orleans, which more and more evinced, that this unprovoked attack on our rights was the result of cabinet intrigue between Spain and France.

The above information we received from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.

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From Cape Good Hope.

A gentleman who arrived in the Rolla, captain Arnold, at Providence, Rhode-Island, from India, last from the Cape of Good Hope, has favored us with the following particulars from that quarter. Although some of these have already been published, we have thought it proper, in order to preserve the connexion of his recital, to give it in his own words.

"The colony was restored to the Batavian republic on the 20th February.

The above restoration was to have taken place on the 1st January, but the unexampled arrival of the Imogine sloop of war on the 3d December, with dispatches to lieut. General Francis, postponed it. It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that the triplicates and duplicates arrived previous to the originals, and that the latter arrived in the Furingo, the same day, that the Concord frigate brought dispatches to the colony, viz. on the 19th February.

On the 21st, a small tri-coloured flag was seen flying on the castle at day-break, and at 8 o'clock the Batavian standard was hoisted under a general salute from the battery, and the British ships of war in the bay. Several public dinners were given, to which the principal officers of the former government were invited. On the 1st of March governor James [illegible] was installed, and on the 5th, the British [illegible] under the command of vice admiral Sir Roger Curtis, with the principal officers of the civil establishment, sailed for Europe. The ports are open to all nations at present, on their paying an impost duty of 10 per cent. to which also their own ships are subject.

It is further stated, with a degree of confidence, that the inhabitants (the glare of pomp having vanished) already begin to regret the departure of the English. The idea of liberty has totally subsided, and the strong arm of power has already braced its nerves, and that in a most visible manner. While the English held the Cape, the toleration of religion was allowed, a piece of ground had been allotted for erecting a Mahometan place of worship, for that numerous sect, and a new chapel had been built by the Dissenters, in Long street; Behold the reverse—the Mahometan have been refused the grant, and the Dissenters a licence.—Commisary General De Mitt, having declared, there shall be no other place of worship than the reformed Lutheran Church, tauntingly adding, "If the churches are not large enough, I will make them," &c. A similar stretch of power has also been made; a gentleman who was for upwards of four years an examining clerk in the Secretary's office, with a salary of one thousand and eighty dollars per annum, and also had permission to follow his profession as a painter, has since the English government left the colony, been preremptorily ordered to desist from printing, under penalty of prosecution by the Fiscal. This gentleman, we are informed, has strongly memorialed the Governor and Council, on this subject, but not meeting with any redress, intends seeking the protection of our country, where the arms of government are only extended to punish the guilty, and protect the innocent. Had there been sufficient time, it is probable he would have arrived in the Rolla. The above gentleman, victim of Dutch oppression, has been employed these 4 years in writing an historical account of the Cape of Good Hope, which we presume will be worthy attention, as from his situation in the secretary's office, he has had access to the archives of government, from the first colonization of the Cape; and his knowledge of the Dutch language, will enable him to throw before the public, many curious ancedotes, relative to the statement.

Most of the English merchants are preparing to leave the colony. One of them, Mr. Michael Hogan, has advertised the whole of his immense property for public sale, so early as the begining of April."

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Extract of a letter from our Correspondent at Boston, dated 26th April, 1803.

"Yesterday was a proud day for Massachusetts. For five years we have not seen so paramount a display of genuine federalism. Our new legislature convened. The democrats had for a few days fondly hoped for a majority in the House; and their whole force was on the ground, officered and equipped. They had fixed on Mr. Morton for speaker; and a young man by the name of Skinner, son of General Skinner, of Berkshire, for Clerk. The federalists too, were alert. They made their arrangements with much cordiality and spirit. Local possessions and personal considerations gave way to the general principle. Mr. Nicholas Tillinghast, the gentleman who was lately removed by Granger from the post-office in Taunton, and who is a man of consideration, science and eloquence, had 116 votes of 197. Mr. Kilborn Whitman, also a firm federalist, and who was the federal candidate for clerk last year, when Warren succeeded, had 16;—Skinner 65, which was the whole strength of the democrats then in the House. A ballot was then had for speaker—two federal candidates had been spoken of, Mr. Otis and Gen. Knox; but the latter very honorably relinquished in favor of the former. The votes were, for Mr. Otis 124; for Mr. Morton, 73. There were two votes for General Knox, and one for Mr. Sewell, (put in by Mr. Otis) and three federal members not having qualified for voting, did not vote. Mr. Otis, you will recollect, has been lately removed by Mr. Jefferson from the office of District Attorney. The federal strength *of the House* then may safely be put at 130—the democratic 73. There are between 30 and 40 more federalists elected, who have not yet taken their seats; and between 5 and 10 democrats. All the exercises of the day were highly federal. In the afternoon, the Senate and House met *in Convention* to fill the vacancies in the Senate, of which there was one in Suffolk, one in Hampshire, one in York, and one in Lincoln districts. The one in Suffolk was occasioned by the death of Mr. Cooman; of course, there being no scattering votes of the federal ticket, and, as you know, the Constitution requiring, that the vacancy shall be filled from the two highest candidates voted for, the two highest on the unsuccessful democratic ticket became the candidates, viz. David Tilden, and Benjamin Austin, jun. Any body on earth is to be preferred to the latter—therefore Tilden, who is but a *so so* democrat, had 161 of the 236 votes which the convention gave. Hampshire, Mr. Fowler and Colonel M'Clellan were the candidates. They are both federalists, and Mr. Fowler was chosen because Col. M'Clellan is now in the House—of course, a federal member is gained. In York, Mr. Frye was the federal, and R. F. Cutts the democratic candidate. Frye had 152 votes, and Cutts 76. This was the fairest trial of the strength of the legislature when convened together, and gives us a federal majority of two to one. In Lincoln, &c. General Campbell and Mr. Hill, both federalists, were the candidates. The General was preferred; he is a federalist of the old school. The whole organization will be federal; and Massachusetts may proudly exult in the progressive decline of democracy within her borders."

[*N. Y. Herald.*]

—

MARRIED]—On Saturday night last, Mr. SAMUEL CLARK, Merchant, to the amiable Miss KITTY ROWLAND—both of this city.

The SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING shortly to embark for Europe, offers for sale, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HOUSE SERVANTS, COOK, CARRIAGE and HORSES, MILCH COW, &c. &c.

Such of these articles as are not disposed of at private sale, previously to Tuesday the 14th Instant, will, on that day, be sold at public auction.

Charles Johnston.

Richmond, June 7, 1803.

On Tuesday the 28th inst. will be sold at the Office of the subscribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS, & TEAMS—complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

ANY persons having claims against the estate of NELSON BERKELEY, Esquire, deceased, late of Airwell, in the county of Hanover, are requested to make them known to the executors, as they mean soon to make a final settlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what assets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 12w6t

I INTEND to set off from here the 9th of June to the state of Kentucky, and to return in September. Any person having business with me in my absence, is requested to apply to my son, Bowler F. Cocke.

BOWLER COCKE.

Turkey Island, 25th May, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian,
} Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Goochland. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

* *The money was not all due to Mr. Steele, his agents being entitled to a part. The bill of one of his agents he forwarded with his own, and it met the same fate.—The other agent, living probably at a great distance, and not wanting his money, has not thought proper to draw for it; therefore both the other creditors must wait the pleasure of this one. If he should not call on the United States for his money, those creditors who have no connexion with, or control over, must lose their debts for his folly or negligence. This doctrine has certainly the merit of novelty to recommend it. It may have been considered as very just and equitable in France or Geneva, but not in this country.*

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtIJ

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'cy

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803,

Between
William Wooldridge, Plaintiff,
And
James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weifiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 1718p.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the Estates of *William Giles*, deceased, and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in against the next Quarterly Hustings Court.

By order of Court,

JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 4w.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crop, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 1awtf

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have subscription papers in their hands, are earnestly requested to send them immediately by post to the publishers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardness, and will, it is presumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the interest of those who intend to subscribe to leave their names with the publishers. Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge Tucker has made a selection of the most applicable of Mr. Christian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will please to insert the above one month, and send their accounts to Mr. S. Pleasants, Richmond, addressed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY.
CHARLES SPENCER, } Assignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson, jun.
Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lists are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be still delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Beckfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly, to leave this state for a few months. Should any persons having demands against me, wish to have them previously adjusted, I shall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpose.

As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, since my commencement in business, has fully equalled my most flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due sensibility and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.

During my absence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhylsonn will receive and pay money, and settle all outward transactions and accounts, in my behalf. The business of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up, a complete assortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, used in mercantile, legal and private business.

John Pumfrey.

Richmond, May 18, 1803.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER.

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 1aw4t.